

**STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
CLIENT SERVICE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2005**



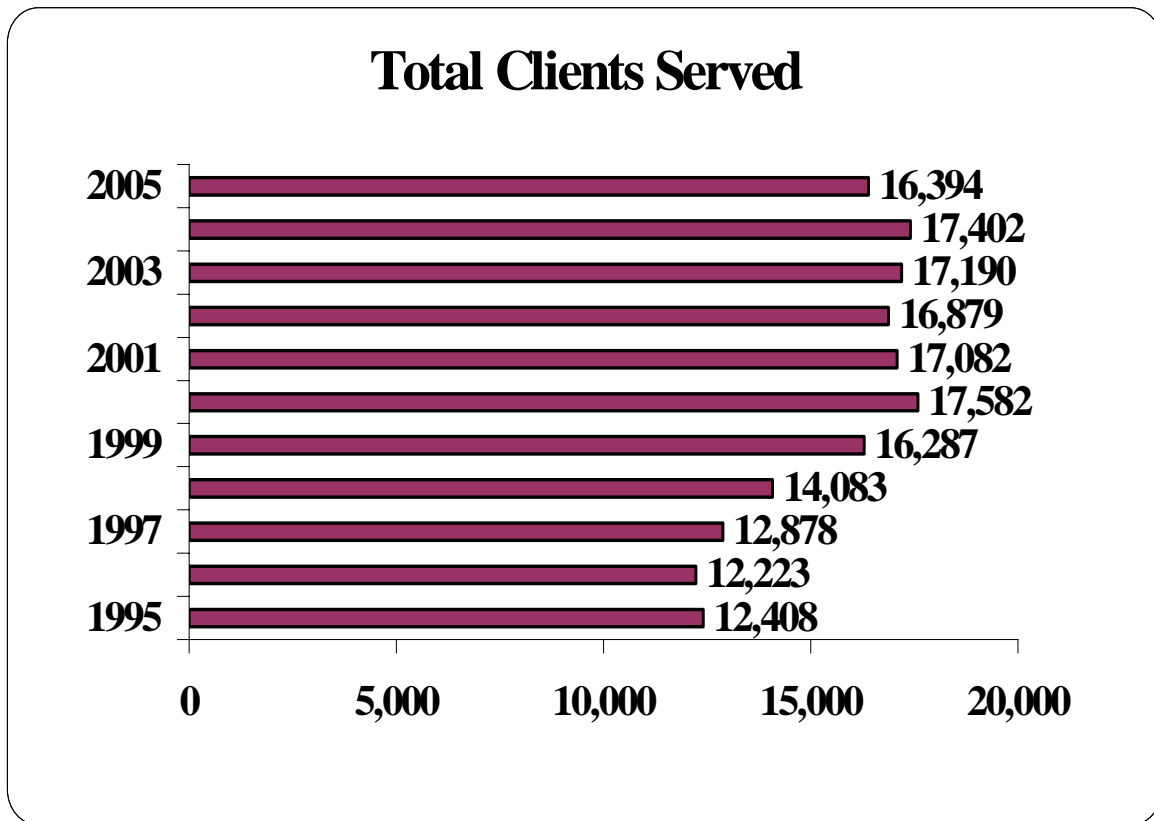
PREPARED BY

**THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE**

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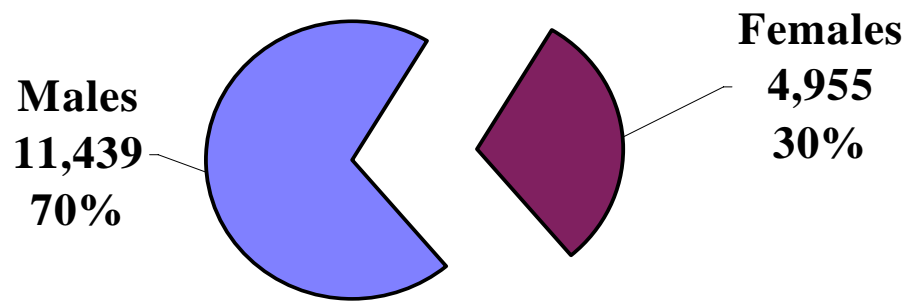
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In FY2005 (July 1, 2004-June 30, 2005), a total of 16,394 clients (unduplicated number) received services through 60 accredited treatment facilities through the State of South Dakota. These clients received services ranging from crisis intervention to structured treatment programs.

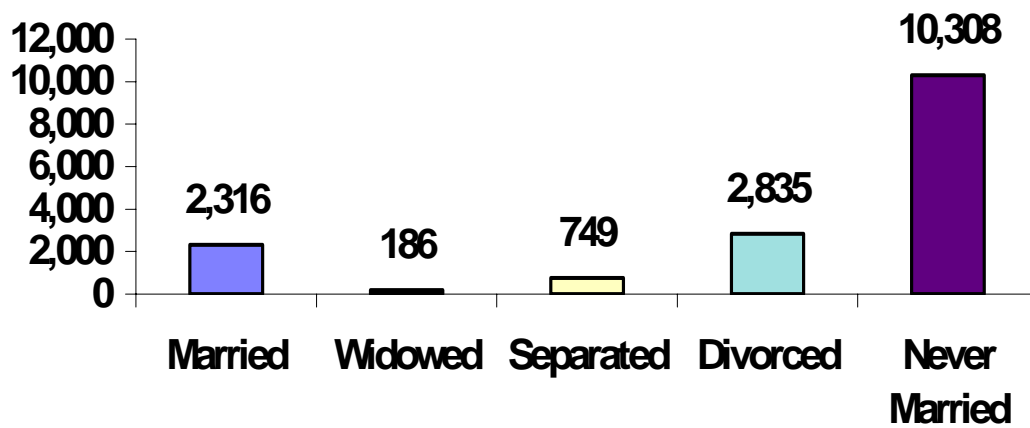


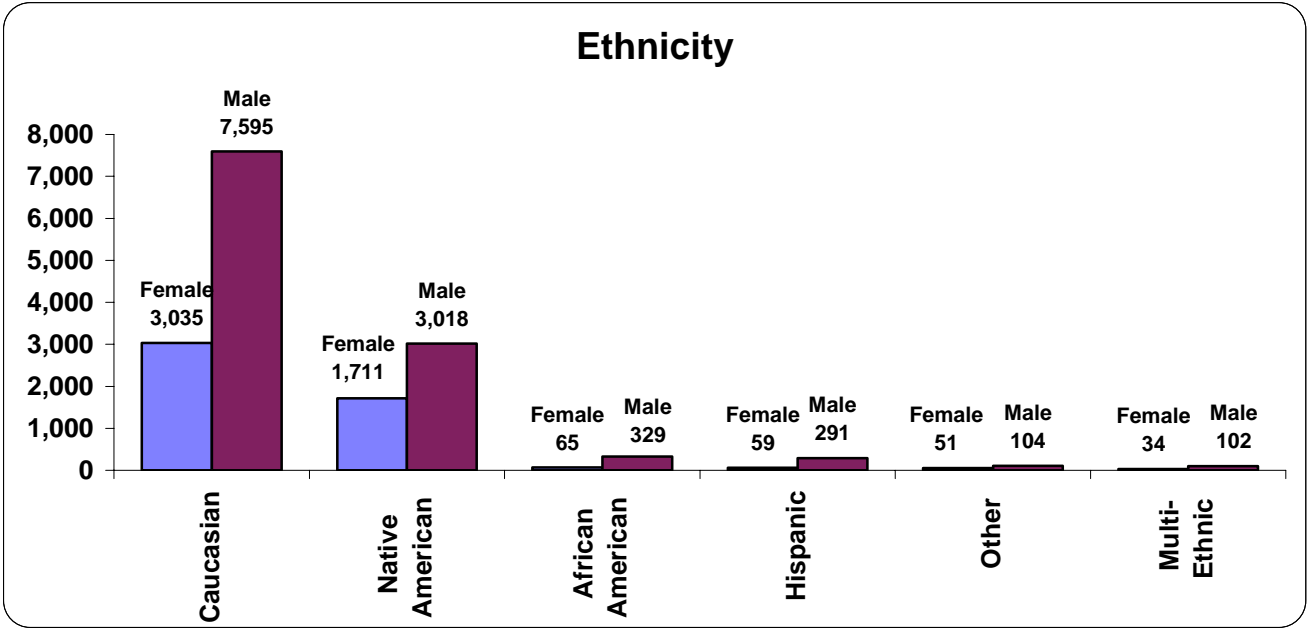
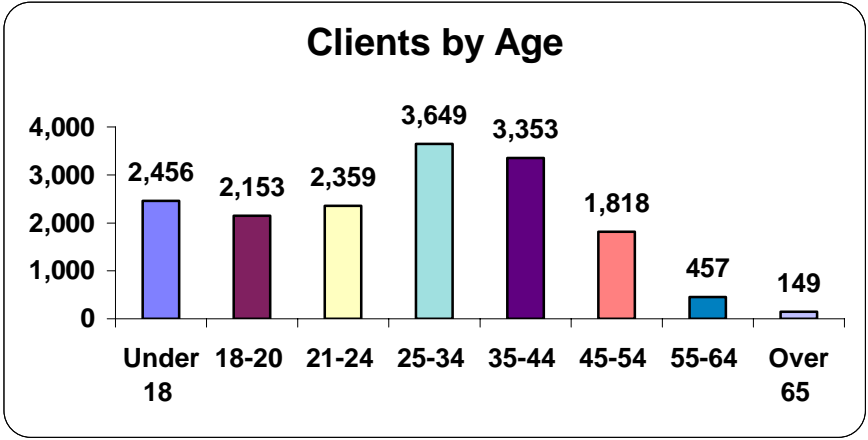
DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON CLIENT ADMISSIONS FOR FY2005

Gender

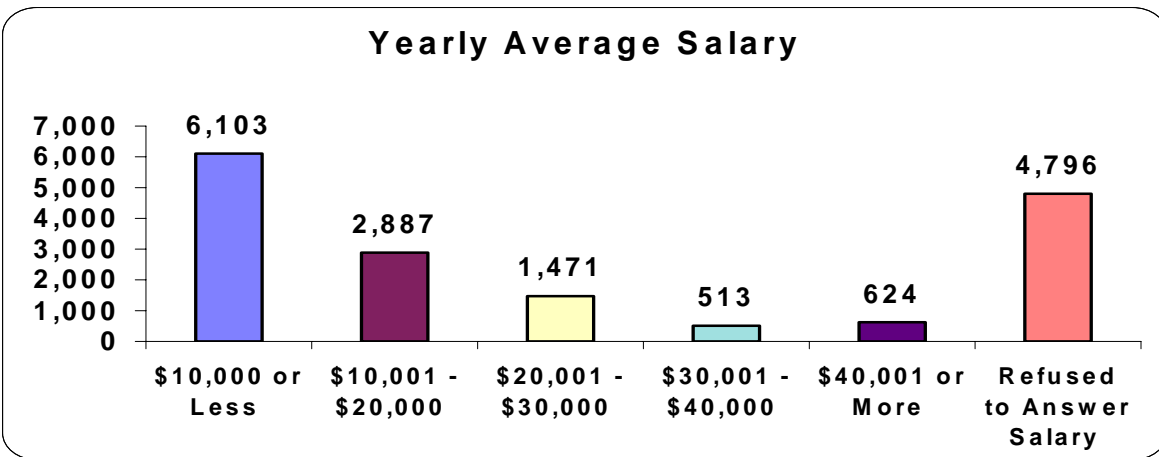
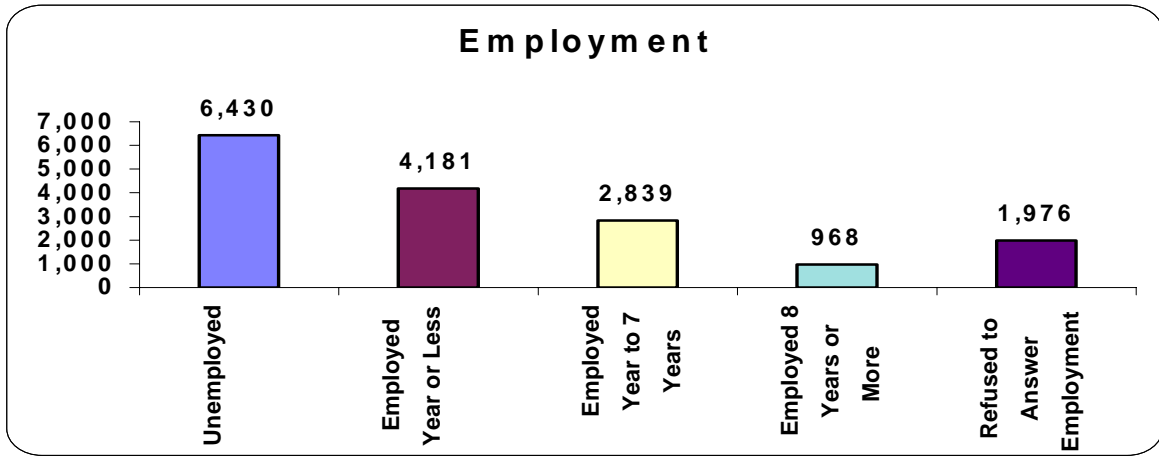


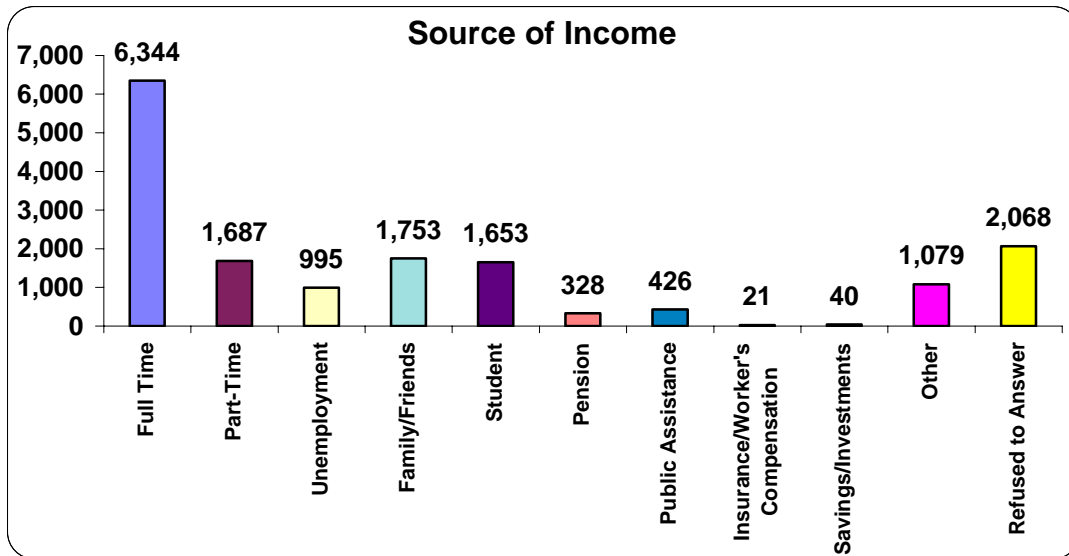
Marital Status



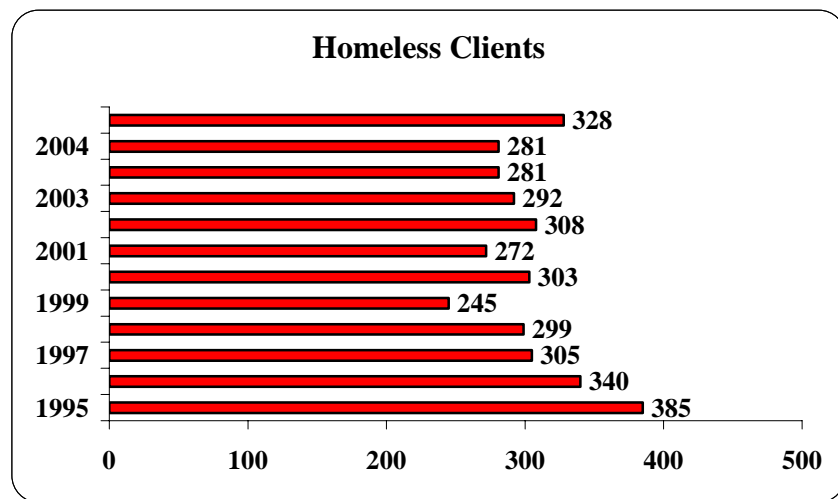


EMPLOYMENT



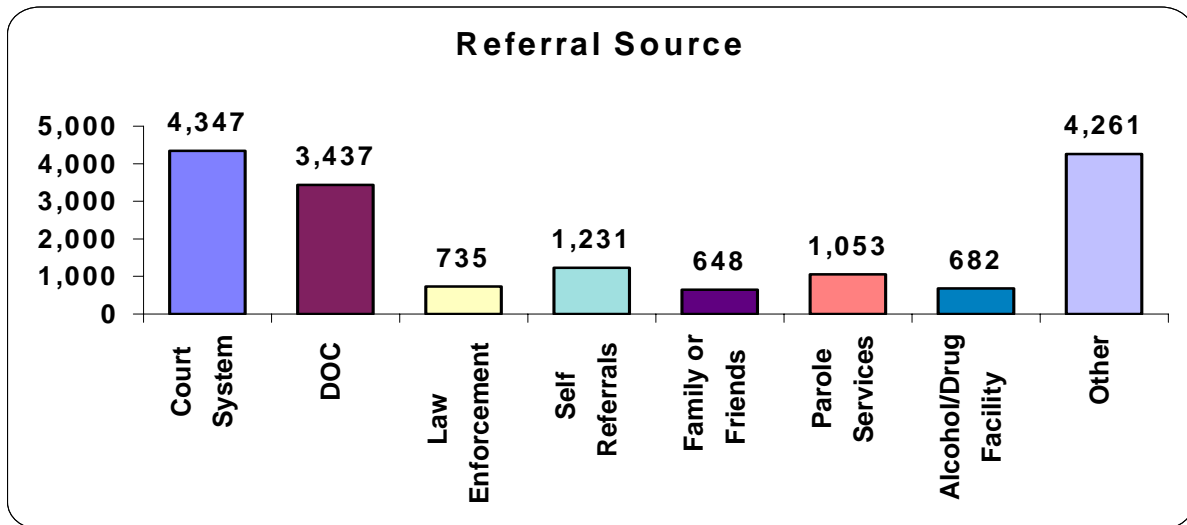


The information in the graph below shows that 328 clients reported to be homeless at the time of admission during FY2005. This compares with FY2004 when 281 clients were reported homeless at the time of admission.

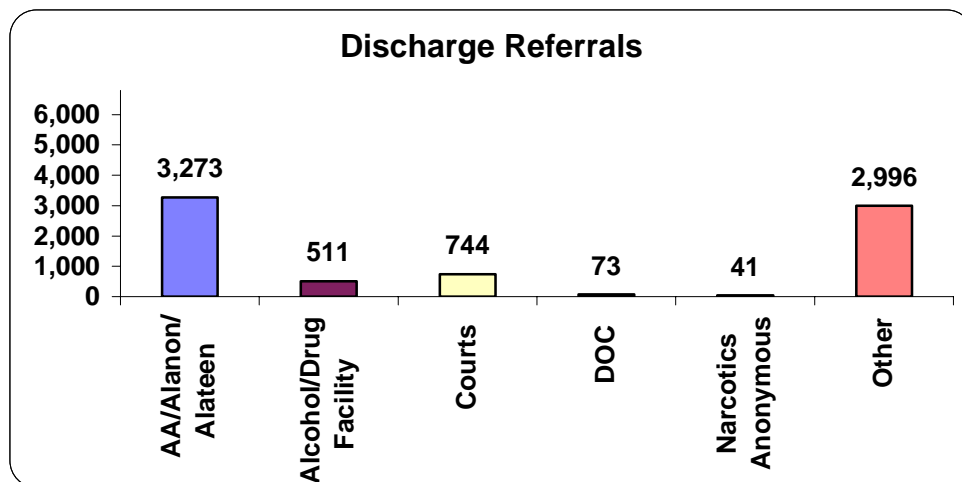


REFERRALS

The following graph reflects client referral sources for chemical dependency services. The “Other” 26% of referrals were made by one of the following: employer, school, medical physician, community mental health center, Dept. of Social Services, law enforcement, circuit court judges, and other community based sources.

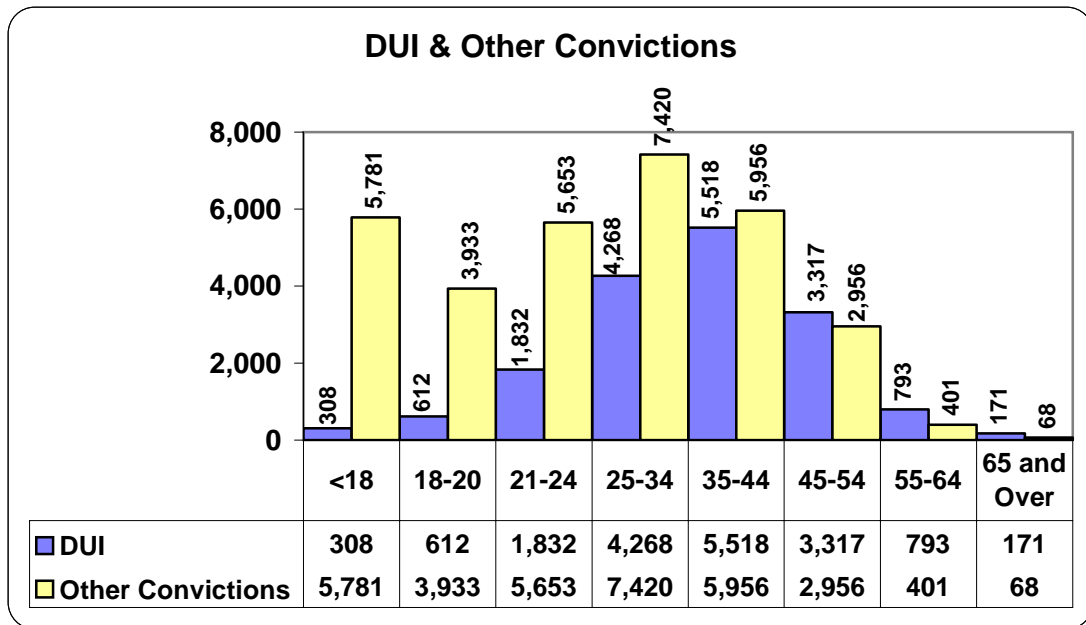


The following graph reflects client discharge referrals from chemical dependency services. The “Other” 39% of discharge referrals were made to one of the following: attorney, Department of Social Services, against counselor advice, family/friend, medical physician, community mental health centers, school, Indian Health Services, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Gamblers Anonymous and other community-based sources.



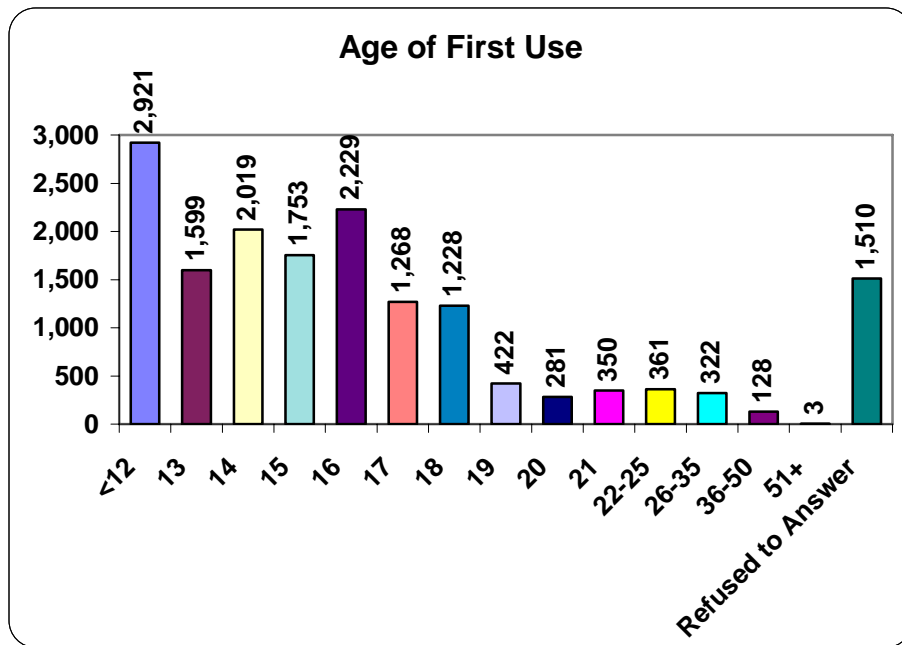
DUI & OTHER CONVICTIONS

For those clients referred for services, 7,381 clients had a total of 16,819 DUI convictions in the last five (5) years. In all other categories of legal involvement, 9,635 clients accounted for 32,168 convictions. The following graph is the breakdown of the DUI and other convictions by age group:

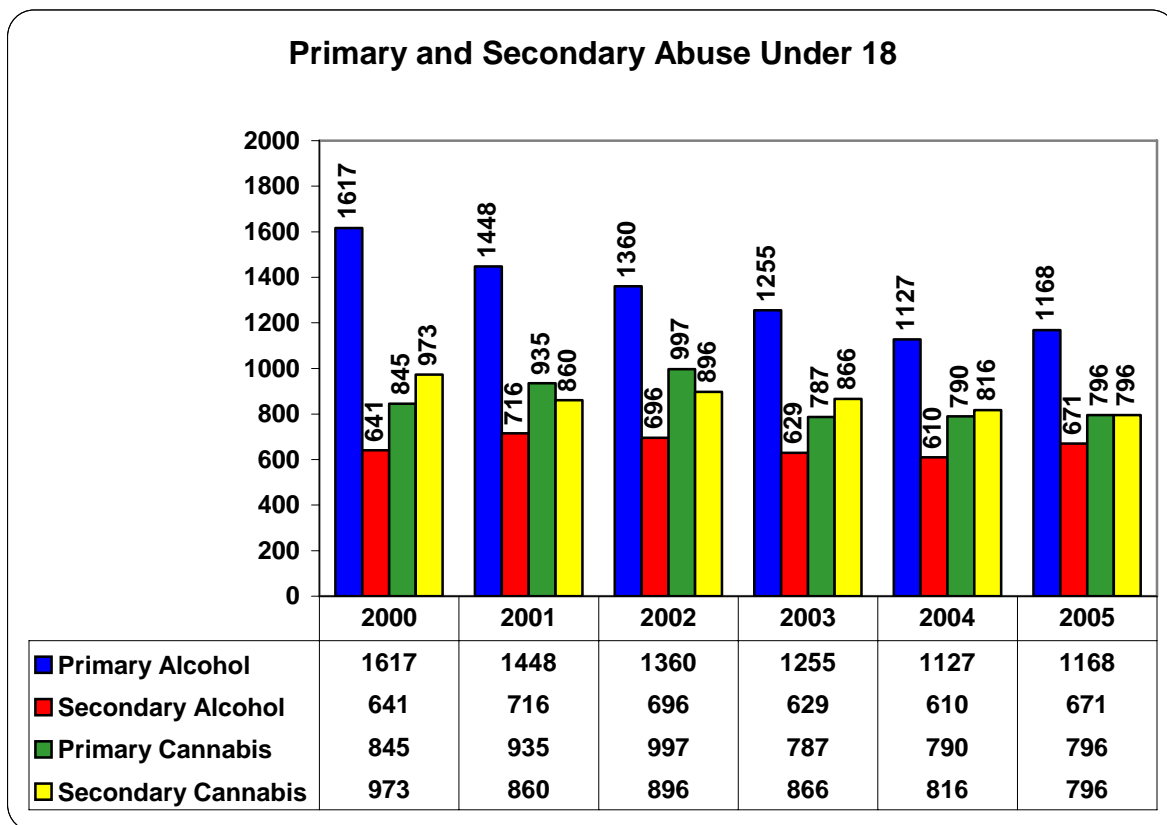


AGE OF FIRST USE

The admission data demonstrates that 2,921 or 18% of clients reported their first use of alcohol and/or drugs prior to age 12. Of all the clients served, 86% reported their first use of alcohol and/or drugs occurred prior to the age of 21. The following chart demonstrates at what age clients who received services first began using drugs/alcohol according to data collected at admission in FY2005.



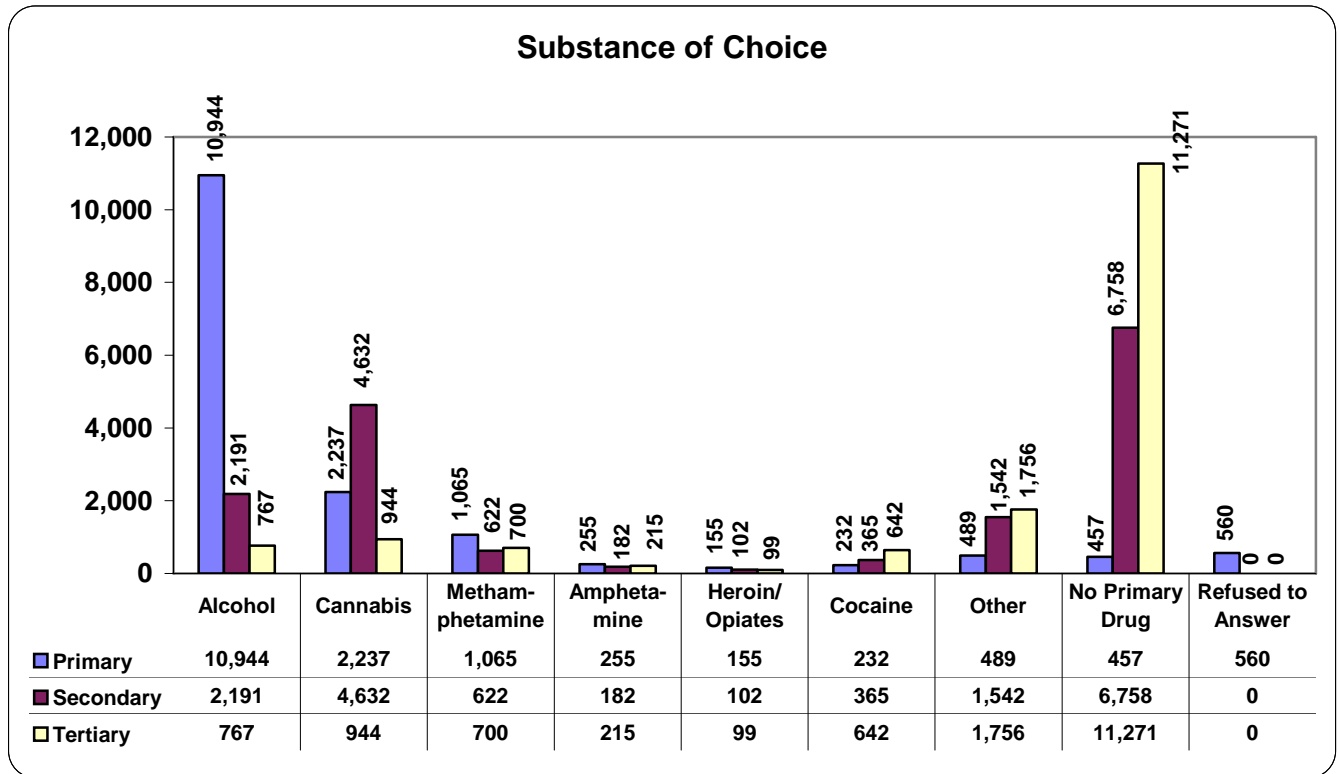
The following graph is information gathered regarding the primary drugs of abuse by clients under the age of 18.



In FY2005, alcohol was the primary drug of abuse for 1,168 or 48% of the youth and cannabis was the second primary drug of abuse for 796 or 32% of the 2,456 youth under the age of 18. In addition, cannabis was the secondary drug of abuse for 796 or 32% of the youth and alcohol was the second secondary drug of abuse for 671 or 27% of the youth under the age of 18.

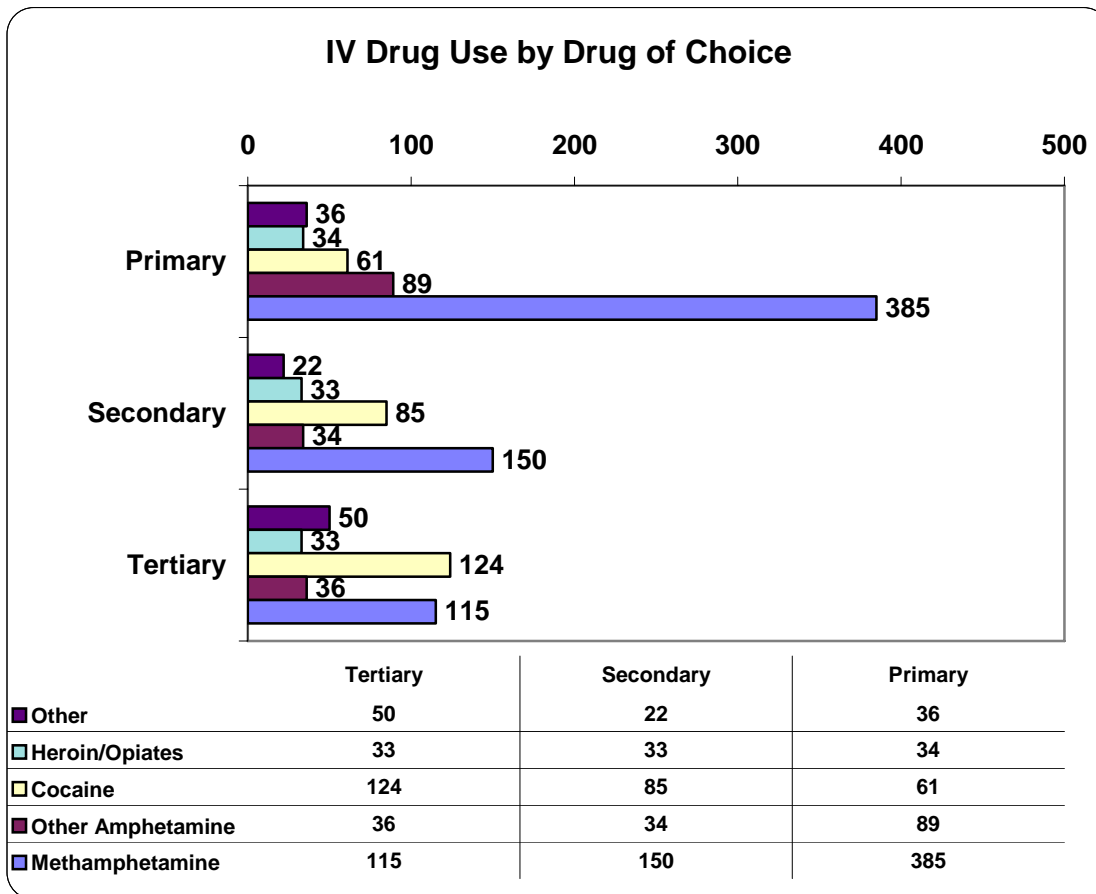
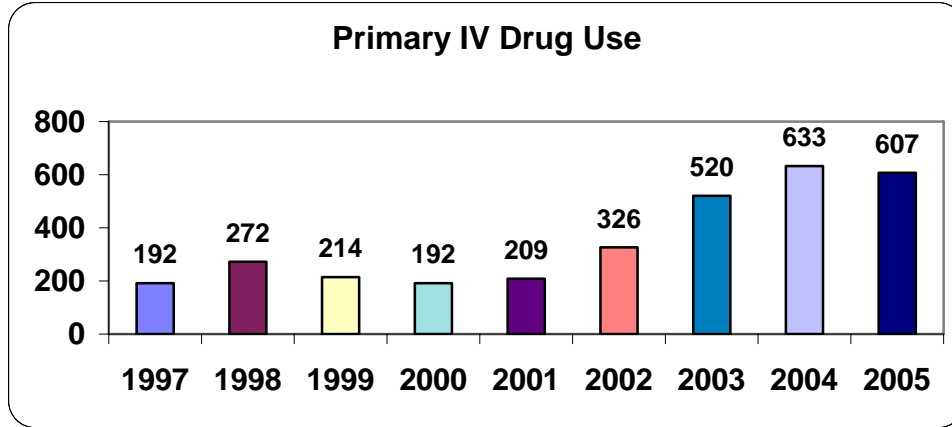
SUBSTANCE OF ABUSE

Most clients who received services had a substance of choice which they abused more heavily than another. The following chart demonstrates client primary, secondary and tertiary substance of abuse at the time of admission in FY2005. The “Other” drugs category would include the following: inhalants, hallucinogens, sedatives, phencyclidine/PCP, over the counter/OTC, nicotine, caffeine or other drug.



DATA ON INTRAVENOUS DRUG USE

The following charts demonstrate the growth of IV drug use as the primary route of administration and the primary IV drug of choice was methamphetamine.



NOTABLE TRENDS

During FY2005, the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse obtained data on 16,394 clients through the MIS reporting system, compared with 17,402 clients who were served in FY2004. However, FY2005 is an unduplicated count while FY2004 is a duplicated count. The clients received services through one of the 60 accredited facilities.

The primary drugs of choice during FY2005 were:

Alcohol – 66% cannabis – 14% methamphetamine – 6% other amphetamine – 2%

The primary drugs of choice during FY2004 were:

Alcohol – 64% cannabis – 13% methamphetamine – 5% other amphetamine – 1%

The primary drugs of choice during FY2003 were:

Alcohol – 64% cannabis – 13% methamphetamine – 4% other amphetamine – 1%

The primary drugs of choice during FY2002 were:

Alcohol – 64% cannabis – 13% methamphetamine – 2% other amphetamine – 1%

The primary drugs of choice during FY2001 were:

Alcohol – 66% cannabis – 13% methamphetamine – 1% other amphetamine – 1%

The primary drugs of choice during FY2000 were:

Alcohol – 68% cannabis – 12% methamphetamine – 1% other amphetamine – 1%

The primary drugs of choice during FY1999 were:

Alcohol – 70% cannabis – 13% methamphetamine – 1% other amphetamine – 1%

During FY2005, there were a total of 568 adolescent (17 and under) Title 19/indigent applicants for Division funding. 554 of those clients were funded by Title 19, the other 14 were funded through insurance or indigent funding. Of those clients, 48 (25 females and 23 males; 32 were Caucasian, 13 were Native American, 2 were Hispanic and 1 was Multi-Ethnic) had a methamphetamine diagnosis with 19 who used methamphetamine intravenously.

It should be noted that between FY2004 and FY2005, the number of youth under the age of 18 referred for alcohol and drug treatment services decreased from 2,626 in FY2004 to 2,456 in FY2005, a 6% decrease. In the year before, the number of youth served decreased from 2,875 in FY2003 to 2,626 in FY2004, a 9% decrease. This indicates that there has been a 15% decrease in the number of youth being referred to alcohol and drug treatment services since FY2003.

During FY2005, there were 1,337 adult applications for indigent funded treatment reviewed by the Division. Of those, 448 (236 male and 212 female) had a methamphetamine diagnosis with 210 who used methamphetamine intravenously.

During FY2003, there were a total of 17,190 clients statewide with a total of 657 clients that had a methamphetamine diagnosis. During FY2004, there were a total of 17,402 clients statewide with a total of 1,121 clients with a methamphetamine diagnosis. During FY2005, there were a total of 16,394 clients statewide with a total of 1,320 clients with a methamphetamine diagnosis.

During FY2005, 171 pregnant-parenting substance-abusing women received chemical dependency treatment services in South Dakota. The following chart breaks down their demographics.

Race	Age	Marital Status	Annual Income	Primary Substance
Caucasian 72	0-17 26	Married 18	\$0-1000 73	No Drug 5
African American 2	18-20 31	Widowed 1	\$1001-10,000 35	Alcohol 78
Native American 93	21-24 47	Separated 4	\$10,001-20,000 13	Cannabis 37
Hispanic 3	25-34 54	Divorced 15	\$20,001-40,000 2	Cocaine 3
Multi Ethnic 1	35-44 13	Never Married 133	\$40,000+ 2	Meth/Amphetamine 32
			Refused to Answer 46	Other 16

During FY2005, there were 110 pregnant/parenting women who completed chemical dependency treatment services in the specialized pregnant women/women with dependent children programs. Of those 110, 72 were Title 19 funded for alcohol and drug services. 54 had a methamphetamine diagnosis with 22 using methamphetamine intravenously.

The following table identifies treatment and prevention services by category and details the total number of units of service purchased by the Division and the number of clients served.

Service	Total Contract Units	Total Contract Clients	Total Non- Contract Units	Total Non- Contract Clients
Early Intervention	12,441	5,682	9,070	6,292
Outpatient (Counseling)	38,349	2,982	14,515	1,381
Intensive Outpatient	64,698	1,444	156,222	2,792
Intensive Outpatient (Day)	5,932	223	5,449	200
Intensive Inpatient	4,824	205	57,792	1,789
Low Intensity Residential	43,182	917	25,882	563
Low Intensity Residential (Parolees)	4,217	89	102	3
Detoxification	6,692	1,080	2,798	610
Information Dissemination	10,114.9	30	0	0
Education	37,634.89	30	0	0
Community Based	7,242.6	30	0	0
Alternatives	3,816.5	30	0	0
Environmental	881.8	30	0	0
19-20 Diversion	935.16	6	0	0
PPP Diversion	945.96	14	0	0
IPP Diversion	1075.2	13	0	0
Evaluations			0	0

PREVENTION

During FY2005, a total of \$2,107,921 (a 3% increase from FY2004) was expended in federal funds. In addition \$23,970.13 (a 1% increase from FY2004) was expended in the Resource Development area. What follows is a summary of those prevention projects supported with funding from the Division.

- I. The Division's alcohol and other drug prevention services for FY2005 included a continuum of activities, programs, and projects. Prevention services included alcohol and drug prevention classes, resource center support, violence and bullying prevention, youth trainings for peer leadership, ATOD curriculums, comprehensive health education, and community coalition mobilization.
- II. South Dakota's Prevention Resource Centers are located in Sioux Falls, Watertown, Rapid City and Lemmon which provide a wide range of services to school and community agencies statewide. Those services include: alcohol and other drug prevention trainings, violence education and trainings to school and community groups; the maintenance of a resource center and library; curriculum training and program

implementation; a speaker's bureau; prevention evaluation and policy implementation trainings; Improvisational Theater trainings; and other prevention services. In addition, the Prevention Resource Centers also serve as a networking and community collaboration "hub" for their catchment areas.

- III. The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse is fully committed to community mobilization efforts through the South Dakota Community Mobilization Projects (CMP's). This initiative is designed to blend the resources of federal, state, and local government together with those of community leadership, volunteers, private and public service providers, families, schools, and all citizens to focus on reducing the incidence of substance abuse in the state. The CMP's function is to establish an advisory council in each community, assist in assessing the community's needs, and developing short and long term goals in meeting these needs. CMP's are currently located in thirteen (13) communities of Aberdeen, Hot Springs, Sturgis, Pierre, Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Huron/Madison, Watertown, Winner, Mitchell, Yankton and Lemmon.
- IV. The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse has been the state RADAR (Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource) Network since 1990. The RADAR Network is a web of state substance abuse offices, universities, clearinghouses, libraries and specialty programs serving in a "knowledgeable exchange" on national, local and community levels. The RADAR Network plays an intricate role in supporting state prevention, intervention and treatment efforts by providing free publications, immediate access to information, and technical assistance in meeting public health goals relating to alcohol and other drug problems. Associate RADAR Network Centers in South Dakota include the Prevention Resource Centers and the Alcohol and Drug Studies Program at USD. An important feature of the network is PREVline, an Internet gateway to access prevention and treatment information from virtually any point on the globe. The RADAR Network is funded and supported by the national Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP).

In 1999, the Division forged partnerships in the community of Sioux Falls, SD and Sioux Falls School District to provide prevention services in the schools. Prairie View Prevention Services is the local accredited prevention program that now oversees staff and prevention programming in each high school and middle school in Sioux Falls. In 2002, Prairie View's services expanded to cover the Canton School District, south of Sioux Falls and in 2003 to Aberdeen, SD and the Aberdeen School District. Prairie View has 15 staff trained in chemical dependency and/or prevention services on-site providing screenings, prevention/early intervention programming and other ATOD curriculums to students and staff. Due to the success of this programming, Lifeways, Inc. began providing prevention services in the Rapid City School district in 2003. Currently, Lifeways has 8 prevention staff. Due to the success of school based prevention in the Rapid City School District, Lifeways will expand into 5 schools in the Southern Hills Consortium, south of Rapid City. These school based programs now offer services to over 54,000 students a year.

GAMBLING

The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse took over the management of compulsive gambling treatment services in FY2000. Service providers applied for funds and based on programs meeting certain criteria were awarded contracts to provide services. There were 281 individuals with a compulsive gambling problem who received some type of service during FY2005. This is a 0% increase from FY2004 when 281 individuals received services. A variety of services were provided including assessment, individual and group counseling, intensive outpatient treatment, day treatment, and residential treatment. Of these clients, 144 or 52% were male. 117, or 42%, were married, 80 or 28% had never been married, and 60 or 21% were divorced. 263 or 94% were Caucasian, and 13, or 5%, were Native American. The average income was \$23,999 and the average age was 42.7.

In FY2005, the Division received the second round of outcome data on clients that completed the Gambling Treatment programming. The research was conducted by Mountain Plains Research through a contract with the Division. Although the number of clients in the follow-up study was small (N-72), the results were positive. Of those clients in the follow-up study, 57.8% did not gamble one year post treatment. The report also stated that 67.8% of the clients received treatment through Division funding, 21.8% were self-pay, 1.1% through Medicare, 1.1% through Medicaid, 2.9% through Blue Cross/Blue Shield, and 9.2% through Private/group insurance.

MOUNTAIN PLAINS RESEARCH (MPR) STUDY

In February of 1999, the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse developed a contract with Mountain Plains Research. The contract encompasses indigent clients placed in structured outpatient treatment and residential treatment services paid for by the Division. The forms and procedures used by Mountain Plains Research were adapted from and used with the permission of new Standards, Inc., (CATOR) which was the previous Contractor.

The FY2005 report that was received from Mountain Plains Research on indigent clients had data on 5,161 adult clients and 336 adolescent clients between April 1999 and November 2004 who were admitted to chemical dependency services. Data collected included ethnic origin, marital status, educational attainment, current employment status, financial assistance, treatment payment, referral source, reasons for entering treatment, most recent chemicals used, income, place of residence, problem areas, and religious preferences.

The one-year follow-up results were based on 1,367 adults and 139 adolescents who were contacted by phone or mail. The abstinence rate of those in the 12-month follow-up survey for adults was 45.1% and for adolescents 43.1%. Since some type of court mandate forced many people (64.3% adults and 78.1% adolescents), into treatment, the abstinence rate was considered to be good. However, it is important to note the possibility of obtaining multiple responses to some of the questions in the survey and therefore the percentages may equal more than one hundred.

The follow-up information on the adults shows the following results:

- Clients completing treatment and were abstinent at the time of follow-up were hospitalized 4.9 times less after treatment than they were before treatment, and the number of days of hospitalization was 3.8 times less during the post-treatment period.
- There were nearly twice as many emergency room visits before treatment than there were after treatment for those clients that were abstinent at the time of follow-up.
- Before treatment about one-third were unemployed, but one year post-treatment only 9.6 of all persons completing treatment were unemployed. For those that were abstinent during the follow-up period, the unemployment rate was only 7.2%.

The follow-up information on the adolescents shows the following results:

- Juveniles who were abstinent during the follow-up period were hospitalized about 2.1 times less than those who were using substances.
- Clients completing treatment were 2.0 times less likely to be absent from or late to work and 1.7 times less likely to have poor job performance.
- Clients who completed treatment had significantly fewer arrests, 3.6 times fewer misdemeanor arrests and 2.0 times fewer felony arrests after treatment than they did before.

In FY06, Mountain Plains Research will increase the outcome data collection to include all Title 19 funded clients who attend Chemical Dependency Services in the state.

DIVISION'S CASE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Division's case management program continues to expand to not only include all indigent clients but also Title 19 adolescents who are in need of treatment, pregnant substance abusing females, substance abusing females with dependent children, and state employees and their dependents who are in need of treatment. The division also places clients who are in need of treatment because they have a gambling problem. During FY2005 the Division received 2,027 Indigent and Title 19 applications. This is a 1% decrease from FY2004 when there were 2,056 applications.

The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse continues to pre-authorize placements at the Human Service Center. During the past year the waiting list at the adult program has been at a 6 week period. The adolescent program is a long-term program and so clients stay for several months. The length of time in placement for both the adults and juveniles is determined by their meeting the ASAM Level of Care dimensions.

RELAPSE SERVICES

Prior to FY05 the Legislature approved funding to provide an intense, short-term residential treatment program for adjudicated adolescents involved in the Department of Corrections. This program was expanded in FY05, when the Department of Social Services agreed to fund all

adolescents who are eligible for Title XIX funding and who met criteria for the short-term relapse program, including those involved in the Department of Corrections. This program is designed for adolescents with a primary diagnosis of alcohol and other drug abuse, who have completed treatment at least once and have relapsed while on aftercare in the community. The purpose of the program is to assist adolescents in 'getting back on the recovery track' and making vital community connections to support recovery. The average length of stay for each adolescent is 18 days. There were 42 adolescents who attended the program in FY2005. The focus of the treatment process is to identify primary relapse "triggers", relapse prevention and development of a continued care plan. An emphasis on family involvement, as well as, involvement of other community support providers is a priority.

PREGNANT ADOLESCENT'S PROGRAMMING

In March 1997, the Department of Human Services, Department of Corrections, Department of Social Services, and Turning Point (now known as Volunteers of America) joined in a cooperative effort to develop a program in South Dakota for pregnant or parenting teens and their children. A cooperative public/private venture, New Start, is a living and learning center for pregnant and parenting females between ages 12-18 that are referred by the Department of Corrections, Social Services, Human Services, or private sectors. The program provides a structured, safe, therapeutic, and staff-secure environment.

The overall goal of New Start is to provide the pregnant and parenting females with the services necessary for the achievement of self-sufficiency. New Start ensures the provision of a continuum of services to juvenile females who are in need of residential treatment and support services to make a successful transition to independent, productive living. New Start participants gain assistance in obtaining their high school diplomas, GED, and/or specialized skill training; improve their employability skills; address their chemical dependency, mental health, and/or legal problems; increase their knowledge or and skills in parenting, child care, self-care, independent living, health, nutrition, and relationships. Accountability and personal responsibility, employment, education, self-sufficiency, and quality parenting are the long-term goals. The New Start facility provides safe shelter to a minimum of 8 females. Since the program's inception, 144 adolescents have received services from the New Start facility. There were 30 pregnant adolescents who attended the program in FY2005.

PREGNANT WOMEN'S PROGRAMMING

Effective July 1, 1998, the South Dakota State Legislature amended the guidelines for the emergency commitment and involuntary commitment of alcoholics and drug abusers. The emergency commitment was expanded to provide for the protection of children from prenatal exposure to alcohol and drugs. The involuntary commitment was amended to include pregnant women abusing alcohol or drugs. The result of the change in statute is the identification and commitment of pregnant substance abusing women to long term treatment.

In mid-January 2000, the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Department of Social Services (DSS), through a cooperative effort with Turning Point of Sioux Falls (now Volunteers of America) and Behavior Management Systems of Rapid City developed specialized programs for substance abusing pregnant women and women with dependent children. Both programs are residential treatment programs for 18 and older pregnant and parenting females, and their dependent children, who are struggling with drinking and/or taking drugs and who lack the ability to abstain from drinking or taking drugs. These programs provide coordinated substance abuse intervention and treatment, health care, and supportive services to pregnant and/or parenting women.

The experience of the client who attends these programs includes 45 days of Medically Monitored Intensive Inpatient Treatment Services. Upon completion of inpatient treatment, the client can then be discharged to a lesser level of care and move into the Low-Intensity Residential Treatment portion of the program. Since a primary goal of these programs is to ensure that when a woman leaves the treatment facility, she has the skills necessary to care for herself and her baby, the length of the program is individualized according to the needs of the woman and her children. Projected length of stay is 3 months post-delivery to allow for the comprehensive assessment of the mothers parenting ability and transition back into the home community. Since this program has started, a total of 402 women have received services from these facilities. There were 110 pregnant/ parenting women who received services in FY2005.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

During FY2005 the Division in conjunction with the Unified Judicial System, continued to promote and fund the Juvenile Prevention Programming to meet the needs of those adolescents involved with the legal system due to the use of chemicals. The Intensive Prevention Programs (IPP) and Primary Prevention Programs (PPP) in South Dakota are a priority. Diversion programming is operational in each of the state's seven Circuit Court districts and in two of the state's three Juvenile Detention Centers. These programs are designed for youth entering the juvenile justice system due to an alcohol or drug related offense. An initial screening is used to determine whether the juvenile has a substance abuse problem. Depending on the information gained in the screening, the individual is referred to the appropriate level of programming. The Intensive Prevention Program (IPP) is for youth that have multiple offenses. There is also a Young Adult Alcohol Offender Diversion Program for 19-20 year old youth with Underage Consumption violations.

From June 1, 2004 – May 31, 2005, 902 juveniles were referred to and completed the diversion programs.

CORRECTIONS SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS

During FY2005 the Division continued to provide initial and ongoing services to both adults and adolescents through the Correctional Substance Abuse Programs.

Adolescent programming is provided to all units of the STAR Academy (formally Custer Youth Corrections Center). Multi-level care, based on program focus and individual need include: a full treatment needs assessment provided for all individuals entering the institution, intensive outpatient treatment and relapse specific treatment for those in need at the Patrick H. Brady Academy, pre-treatment, intensive outpatient treatment, and continuing care for all those involved in the Youth Challenge Center (formally Living Center A) and the QUEST girls program, and continuing care services for those in need at the Living Center (formally Living Center B). Twelve-step meetings are also held on campus. There were 50 adolescent females and 139 adolescent males who received intensive treatment from these facilities in FY2005. There were also 23 males who received relapse services in FY2005, and 94 total clients who received aftercare services. In addition, the Coordinator of Transition and Community Services provides a link between the institutions and community providers to ensure a smooth transition from institutional care to community services. This program started in April, 2005, so we do not have FY2005 statistics.

The Correctional Substance Abuse Programs also provide services at all adult institutions in the state. Multi-level care, based on program focus and individual need include: an initial assessment on all individuals entering the institutions and a full treatment needs assessment for those in need of treatment services, primary intensive outpatient treatment, relapse specific treatment, methamphetamine treatment, and co-occurring treatment for those in need at Yankton Trustee Unit, Mike Durfee State Prison, South Dakota Women's Prison, and South Dakota State Penitentiary. Continuing care programs and twelve-step meetings are also available for those who request them.

There were 893 male and 131 female inmates who received intensive treatment in FY2005. In addition, 267 males and 65 females who received relapse services in FY2005. The Coordinator of Transition and Community Services referred 1,348 clients in FY2005 to some level of care in a community agency.

The Correctional Substance Abuse Programs also provide services to Parolees. The Community Transition Program [CTP (formally SIP)] includes relapse specific treatment for parolees who have violated their parole agreement due to use of alcohol and/or other drugs. Phase I is at Mike Durfee State Prison where they will complete all programming. Phase II will be at a Minimum Facility where they will focus on employment. In addition, the Coordinator of Transition and Community Services provides a link between the adult institutions, parole services and community providers to ensure a smooth transition from institutional care to community services as well as arranging for community services to those parolees who are already on parole.

Outcome studies completed by Mountain Plains Research submitted in December 2004 on those adults who received services through the Correctional Substance Abuse Programs indicate that:

- 49.2% did not use alcohol or other drugs during the initial 12 months following institutional release.
- Those who attended twelve-step programming had superior outcomes compared to those that did not.

- Married, older, and employed individuals had better outcomes (substance and arrest free, fewer parole violations).

Outcome studies completed by Mountain Plains Research submitted in December 2004 on those adolescents who received services through the Correctional Substance Abuse Programs indicate that:

- 34.3% did not use alcohol or other drugs during the initial 12 months following institutional release.
- 28% had their aftercare revoked (revocation rates for 3 comparison states were approximately 50%).
- Juveniles who completed chemical dependency continuing care; mental health services, family counseling, community service projects, and/or twelve-step programming had better outcomes (substance and arrest free, fewer aftercare violations, fewer revocations).

SD Department of Human Services
Division of Alcohol & Drug Abuse
Summary of Expenditures for SFY 2005

Service Activity	Federal	General	Other	Total
Administration	\$ 257,263.61	\$ 302,090.33	\$ 8,067.94	\$ 567,421.88
Inpatient / Residential	\$ 580,020.20	\$ 251,441.15	\$ -	\$ 831,461.35
Outpatient Treatment	\$ 536,079.56	\$ 738,235.21	\$ 59,455.00	\$ 1,333,769.77
Counseling Services	\$ 622,050.86	\$ 464,332.54	\$ 60,341.64	\$ 1,146,725.04
Detoxification	\$ 195,539.89	\$ 129,207.00	\$ -	\$ 324,746.89
Clinically-Managed Residential	\$ 1,367,526.36	\$ 633,470.33	\$ -	\$ 2,000,996.69
Prevention	\$ 2,107,921.39	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,107,921.39
Resource Development-Treatment	\$ 28,958.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,958.50
Resource Development-Prevention	\$ 2,029.09	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,029.09
Treatment Gambling	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 230,245.62	\$ 230,245.62
West River-Intensive Outpatient Tx	\$ 413,900.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 413,900.00
Subtotal	\$ 6,111,289.46	\$ 2,518,776.56	\$ 358,110.20	\$ 8,988,176.22
SA - Corrections Adult	\$ 355,070.79	\$ 934,769.74	\$ 92,096.34	\$ 1,381,936.87
SA - Corrections Adolescent	\$ 245,225.39	\$ 395,644.28	\$ -	\$ 640,869.67
Subtotal	\$ 600,296.18	\$ 1,330,414.02	\$ 92,096.34	\$ 2,022,806.54
Special Projects - Edward Byrne	\$ 173,325.58	\$ 57,775.22	\$ -	\$ 231,100.80
Special Projects - Data Infrastructure	\$ 45,431.45	\$ 43,180.20	\$ -	\$ 88,611.65
Special Projects - State Incentive (SIG)	\$ 282,861.24	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 282,861.24
Special Projects - FASD	\$ 55,721.08	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,721.08
Subtotal	\$ 557,339.35	\$ 100,955.42	\$ -	\$ 658,294.77
Total Expenditures - SFY2005	\$ 7,268,924.99	\$ 3,950,146.00	\$ 450,206.54	\$ 11,669,277.53